

3

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY,

AND FOR

THE BOROUGH OF MUCH WENLOCK.

1848.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LUNATIC ASYLUM, FOR THE
COUNTIES OF SALOP AND MONTGOMERY
AND FOR THE
BOROUGH OF MUCH WENLOCK.

AT the date of the Medical Superintendent's Third Annual Report,—viz. on the 1st of January, 1848, the number of Patients remaining in the Asylum was 125; and of those, 65 were Males and 60 were Females. Since that period there have been admitted 31 Males and 31 Females; 11 Males and 16 Females have been discharged Recovered; 1 Female has been discharged Relieved; 3 Males and 1 Female have been discharged unimproved; 9 Males and 7 Females have Died; and 73 Males and 66 Females remain.

The average number of Patients resident during the year 1848, was 133.33; so that the proportion of deaths (16: 133.33.) is exactly 12 per cent.

The general facts and circumstances appertaining to the condition of the Patients during the past year are herewith presented in the usual Tabular Forms; but as those particular points of observation which will be rendered necessary by the greatly extended and improved arrangements of the institution, cannot be properly referred to until those arrangements shall have been completed, and time shall have afforded a sufficient opportunity for witnessing them in operation, the Medical Superintendent has thought it advisable to postpone his remarks upon these matters with the view of presenting them more fully to the Magistrates in the form of a Supplement to this brief Report.

Signed

RICHARD OLIVER, M.D.

Bicton, January 1st, 1849.

1. TABLE exhibiting the number of Patients in the Asylum, with the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the year ended December 31st, 1848.

	Remaining January 1st, 1848.	Admitted.	Discharged Recovered.	Discharged Relieved.	Discharged Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1848.
MALES.....	65	31	11	0	3	9	73
FEMALES	60	31	16	1	1	7	66
TOTAL.....	125	62	27	1	4	16	139

2. TABLE exhibiting the conditions of Celibacy, Marriage, and Widowhood of the Patients admitted during the year, 1848.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Single	13	11	24
Married	15	17	32
Widowed	3	3	6

3. TABLE exhibiting the ages of the Patients admitted during the year ended December 31st, 1848.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 15 & 20	0	1	1
... 20 & 25	3	3	6
... 25 & 30	4	5	9
... 30 & 35	3	3	6
... 35 & 40	6	4	10
... 40 & 45	7	5	12
... 45 & 50	2	1	3
... 50 & 55	3	3	6
... 55 & 60	1	2	3
... 60 & 65	1	2	3
... 65 & 70	1	0	1
Above 70	0	1	1
... 80	0	1	1

4. TABLE exhibiting the Duration of the Malady in the cases admitted during the year ended December 31, 1848.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month	9	10	19
..... 2 months.....	6	5	11
..... 3 months.....	1	4	5
..... 6 months.....	5	5	10
..... 9 months.....	2	2	4
More than 1 year	3	2	5
..... 2 years.....	0	1	1
..... 12 years.....	1	0	1
..... 14 years.....	1	0	1
Unascertained	2	2	4
During life	1	0	1

5. TABLE exhibiting the Duration of the Malady at the time of admission in the Cases Discharged Recovered, during the year 1848.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month	5	9	14
..... 2 months.....	3	1	4
..... 3 months.....	1	4	5
..... 6 months.....	1	3	4
More than 2 years.....	1	0	1
	11	*17	28

* One Woman who eventually Recovered, but who at the time of her Discharge was only relieved, is included in this number.

6. TABLE exhibiting the Occupations of the Patients admitted during the year 1848.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Blacksmiths.....	3	Blacksmith's Wife	1
Carpenters	2	Charwomen	3
Colliers	2	Collier's Wives	5
Innkeeper	1	Dressmakers	2
Labourers.....	11	Farmer's Daughters	3
Pauper.....	1	Flaxdresser's Wife	1
Potter	1	Housekeepers	2
Servant, (Domestic).....	1	Labourer's Wives	7
Shoemakers	2	Servants, (Domestic)	4
Tailors	3	Shoemaker's Wife	1
Waterman	1 Daughter ...	1
Wheelwrights	3	Wheelwright's Wife	1

7. TABLE exhibiting the Amount of Education in the Cases admitted during the year 1848.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well educated.....	0	0	0
Moderately educated ...	1	3	4
Can read and write	9	9	18
Can read only	7	10	17
Cannot read.....	13	9	22
Unknown.....	1	0	1

8. TABLE exhibiting the supposed Causes of the Malady in the
Cases admitted during the year 1848.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Age	0	1	1
Anæmia... ..	0	1	1
Anxiety	2	1	3
Cerebral Developement Imperfect	1	0	1
Disappointment (Affections)	1	0	1
Epilepsy	0	1	1
Grief	0	1	1
*Hereditary Predisposition without other obvious Cause	7	10	17
Irregular Habits	2	0	2
Intemperance	5	0	5
Lactation	0	2	2
Poverty	6	10	16
Previous Attacks without other known Cause...	0	2	2
Unknown	6	2	8
Malingerer	1	0	1

* The entire number of Cases in which Hereditary Predisposition is traceable 8 12 20

9. TABLE exhibiting the Number of Attacks in the Cases
admitted during the year 1848.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Males	20	9	0	1
Females	19	4	6	2
Total	39	13	6	3

10. TABLE exhibiting the Forms of the Malady in the Cases admitted during the year 1848.


	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	2	9	11
Monomania (including Melancholia)	11	14	25
Dementia.....	15	8	23
Idiocy	1	0	1
Delirium Tremens	1	0	1
Feigned Insanity	1	0	1

* The propensity to Suicide was distinctly developed in 6 cases : viz.—in one Male affected with Monomania, in 2 Males labouring under Dementia ; and in 3 Females suffering from Melancholia.

Only one case of Epilepsy (a Female included under the head Monomania) was admitted during the year 1848.

11. TABLE exhibiting the causes of Death in the cases which terminated fatally during the year 1848.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute Inflammation with Softening of Brain ..	0	1	1
Brain, Chronic Disease of	2	4	6
————— with General Paralysis	5	0	5
Delirium Tremens	1	0	1
Exhaustion from protracted Maniacal Excitement	0	2	2
Phthisis	1	0	1



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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LUNATIC ASYLUM, FOR THE
COUNTIES OF SALOP AND MONTGOMERY
AND FOR THE
BOROUGH OF MUCH WENLOCK,
CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPROVEMENTS
WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE
INSTITUTION, &c. &c.

The alterations and additions rendered necessary by the defective arrangements of the original Edifice having been at length completed, and the lapse of several months having sufficed to afford the means for testing their efficiency, the Medical Superintendent would beg to submit the following observations to the attention of the Magistrates.

In providing arrangements for the care of the Insane the most important primary consideration is that which relates to the acquisition of the greatest attainable amount of domestic comfort by the suitable association and separation of individuals, so that the conduct and conversation of those whose reason and power of self-control are most impaired, may be least detrimentally felt by each other, as well as by those who are more susceptible of irritation and injury from their uncomfortable fellowship. In the original design of this Asylum, the means for effecting the requisite extent of classification, as has been formerly stated, were exceedingly defective. The apartments intended for the use of the Patients during the day were not duly proportioned, either in extent or number, to the amount of room which had been set apart for their accommodation in the night. The relative situations of the spaces respectively occupied as Night and Day Rooms were exceedingly inconvenient, so that it was impossible to avoid bringing into frequent contact with each other individuals who were every way unfit for mutual association. The Dormitories, with slight exceptions, were on too large a scale to admit of their Occupants having any chance of being uniformly, or even gener-

ally, free from annoyance ; and in an institution capable of containing 176 individuals, the number of separate Chambers for single persons was no more than 12,—or less than one-fourteenth of the entire number of the Inmates. The utmost extent to which the classification, if such it may be termed, could be carried, was into no more than three Wards on each side of the institution ; and, from the circumstances above mentioned, even this was not capable of being completely carried out. The Exercising Courts were too small, as well as too few in number, so that even *out* of the House it was often impracticable for orderly and quiet Patients to escape from such scenes of tumult as were excessively disagreeable to them ; and the outer Grounds were for a long time in such a state as rendered them of comparatively little value for the purposes of employment and recreation.

It is not necessary to refer particularly to the structural changes which have from time to time been made in the arrangements of the older portion of the Building, as these have been described in former Reports ; but so far as regards the advantages which have resulted from them in the way of improved adaptation to the uses and objects for which they were designed, it is very gratifying to be able to state that they are most satisfactory.

The extent and kind of accommodation which is afforded by the new wing have placed the means employed in the treatment of the Patients upon an entirely new and comparatively very advantageous footing. By the acquisition of three new Galleries, with their corresponding Day Rooms, on each side of the institution, a most important improvement has been effected so far as regards the classification of the Patients during the day time ; and the addition of forty-two single Chambers to the twelve which previously existed, has afforded such a facility for maintaining comparative tranquillity at night, that the character of the establishment with respect to order and comfort is as different as possible from what it used to be. The general arrangement of the Patients since the new wing was opened on the 1st of March, 1849, has been as follows : viz —

1. The orderly and convalescent who are most capable of rational enjoyment.
2. Those who are capable of a considerable degree of rational enjoyment, but who are not usually so much under the influence of self-control as to be fitly associated with the first class.
3. Those who possess little power of self control, whose habits are consequently apt to be offensive to the more orderly classes, and such as for the most part have comparatively little capability of rational enjoyment.
4. The helpless and demented, and more particularly those who are insensible to the calls of nature.

This general arrangement does not of course preclude the practice of placing some Patients who are active and intelligent among those who are exactly the reverse, or even with the class who are most disposed to be mischievous and disorderly. These exceptional cases, however, depend entirely on the relation between the qualifications of the individual, and the kind of service which he is either best fitted or best pleased to perform. On the other hand, some of the most helpless are occasionally placed in situations where they form objects of attention and care to others who are not displeased with the opportunity of attending to their wants. In point of fact, where the criterion of general comfort is constantly kept in view, and where there is no lack of suitable accommodation, the principle of classification may be said in a great measure to work itself,—so simple is the process by which each individual almost naturally drops, as it were, into his appropriate station.

In addition to the conveniences thus furnished by the new Building, the increased extent and number of the Airing Courts have also contributed materially to promote the general comfort and satisfaction of the inmates. The separation of the destructive from the orderly has afforded an opportunity for planting and for more trimly laying out the Courts appropriated to the latter; whilst the yards occupied by the former class are much more commodious and agreeable than the small inclosures in which they were originally confined.

The soil in the new Courts was found to be so very retentive of moisture that it became necessary to remove a large quantity of it, to take a drain from the centre, or deepest part, of each Court, and to fill up the funnel-shaped excavation with sand. In this manner the ground, which was previously damp and uncomfortable after rain, has been rendered dry and comparatively salubrious and agreeable at all seasons.

The necessity of paying particular attention to the general sanitary state of the institution has been a matter of the most serious importance; as may readily be supposed when the very faulty plan upon which the drains were originally constructed, is taken into account with the depressed energies of a large majority of the inmates and their corresponding susceptibility to disease.

The supply of water, exclusive of the rain collected from the roofs for the wash house, depended entirely on the labour of Male Patients who could scarcely be supposed to engage cheerfully in their irksome drudgery at the pump capstan; whilst the quantity thus raised by them, at the rate of but four gallons per minute, was utterly inadequate to maintain sufficient cleanliness and freedom from offensive smell. The drainage, particularly of the eastern wing, had been formed with so little regard to the requisite

degree of fall, that obstructions were of very frequent occurrence, and the malaria thence originating was but too evident in the occasional prevalence of diarrhæa, erysipelas, and neuralgic affections, and in the generally depressed bodily health of those persons in particular who were more or less constantly but unavoidably situated in those apartments which were most exposed to its influence. The privies situated in the courts were found to be another source of nuisance. Originally connected with drains which, under proper circumstances, might have seemed amply sufficient to carry off the soil, the supply of water by an inch pipe entirely failed to cleanse them: the drains were consequently abandoned, and, in the choice of evils, large cess pools were for a time adopted in their stead.

The formation of a deep and capacious tank for the reception of the whole of the drainage from the centre and eastern wing, and its position so close to the building as to allow of a free and sufficient fall in all the drains which communicate with it, was the first step towards the correction of the very unfortunate circumstance here referred to. The house drains as well as the sewers were necessarily altered so as to correspond with this new arrangement; glazed earthenware pipes were substituted in several places for brick drains; and as a part of the only plan which could afford any prospect of a remedy in such a case, the application of the same power which had become indispensable for increasing the supply of water, was necessary to raise the sewage also by pumping, and in that manner to recover the lost advantage of a sufficient fall. The court privies, and the cess pools attached to them, were eventually abandoned as irreclaimable nuisances, and most certainly not adapted to the use of any institution in which the inmates are more numerous than those of an ordinary private family. At the time of their removal, a self-acting water closet (Dowson's patent) was placed in each Court, right over the line of the main sewer. By means of this contrivance the foul air of the drains has been effectually prevented escaping into the Courts; whilst the increased flushing power which has been rendered available by the steam engine has been found to afford most satisfactory means of preventing the obstruction of the drains.

The quantity of water which was formerly raised from the well, by the labour of the Patients, could scarcely, on an average, have been more than equal to a daily allowance of 6 gallons for each person; whereas the present mode of supply by the steam-engine, whilst it in no way interferes with more beneficial kinds of employment for the men, is capable of yielding at least five times the quantity, or 30 gallons per head, even when the Institution shall come to contain its complement of 240 Patients. In a short time after the improved mode of pumping was adopted, it was discovered that the well spring was insufficient to sustain the continuous action of the pumps for

more than three hours at a time,—or, to speak more accurately,—that the capacity of the well below the undisturbed water-level was not equal to a greater demand upon it. It was therefore deemed advisable to form a large lateral excavation or chamber in the rock on a level with the bottom of the well, so that, whilst the pumps are kept at work only during the day time, the quantity of water which now collects there is literally inexhaustible. The argillaceous sand, which lies upon the new red sand stone rock, is 39 feet in thickness; and the rock itself is perforated to the depth of 90 feet; so that the depth of the well is 129 feet. The capacity of that portion which is below the undisturbed water level is 794 cubic feet, or 4764 imperial gallons; and the two main cisterns which are placed near the roofs of the different portions of the building are capable of holding 3775 gallons.

The difficulty of obtaining an efficient degree of ventilation in a considerable range of building which is divided by a centre wall into two longitudinal sections, was for some time dreaded as an insurmountable thing; but the experience of seven months has decided that this object is perfectly practicable. A large chimney or extracting flue is situated on each side in the well of the staircase, at a part of the building where the chambers are separated from the Day Rooms. The vitiated air of each chamber passes through the ceiling by an opening of about six inches square, and is drawn along a horizontal passage or tube very simply formed of lath and plaister between each pair of joists, until it is received by the chimney; whilst fresh air is admitted into each chamber by an opening situated near the floor.

In addition to the use of properly guarded open fire places, the apartments of the new wing are warmed, when necessary, by means of steam conducted from the boiler of the engine. The cast iron pipes which convey the steam in circuits to the different stories, are inclosed in casings into which the fresh air passes on its way to the various rooms and galleries, and by means of ventilating plates the temperature and rate of admission of the air are regulated according to the necessities of the case.

Besides its application in this way, the steam is regularly used for cooking, for drying clothes in the laundry, and for heating the baths; and, with the view of largely economising fuel, might also be easily and advantageously employed in warming the older portion of the edifice during the winter.

In addition to the mode of ventilation above described, an opening has been made into the chimney near the ceiling in almost every one of the Day Rooms; and in several places

Dr. Arnott's chimney valves have been introduced. A simple opening, however, without any contrivance for preventing the escape of smoke, has been found to be perfectly effective for doing away with the closeness which was previously perceptible, and has not hitherto caused the slightest inconvenience.

The wash house and laundry are now placed in a much more convenient situation than they originally occupied; and their removal has afforded room for the formation of a very good additional court for exercise in connection with the eastern or female portion of the institution. A similar alteration has been made, and a still more important convenience has been obtained by removing the pump capstan, and the unappropriated building which was connected with it, from the corresponding portion of ground on the male side of the Asylum. The materials have been turned to account in the construction of the engine house and smithy, and of the carpenter's shop with the adjoining rough washing shed.

The chapel, which was first opened for divine service on Christmas Day, 1848, and in which about one half of the Patients assemble every morning to family prayers, as well as to regular service on Sundays and Wednesdays, has been found to afford very valuable accommodation, and to be exceedingly conducive to the maintenance of regular and orderly habits.

The means requisite for insuring as far as possible the personal cleanliness of the Patients were at first very defective. There were no proper bath rooms, and no lavatories excepting such as were used as sculleries, or for other incompatible purposes at the same time. This serious inconvenience has been at length in a great measure obviated by the formation of two large general bath rooms which are respectively situated on each side of the lowest floor of the new wing; by the appropriation of a distinct apartment for the same purpose on each side of the original building; and by ranges of enamelled iron wash basins which are placed in connexion with water taps in various convenient situations throughout the Wards.

As the obvious result of the combined improvements above mentioned, and not least particularly of the greater freedom and feeling of elbow-room which now prevails, a decided change for the better is observable in the general aspect of the Patients; the effects of local miasmata are no longer traceable; a higher general standard of physical health is clearly discernible; and, as a natural consequence, the facilities for the moral and general good management of the Institution are materially augmented.

Whilst the changes above enumerated have been carried into operation, attention has been paid to sundry other matters which had been originally overlooked, and which are all of

more or less importance in the economy of the Institution. The conveyance of the food from the kitchen to the Wards has been greatly facilitated by the use of a lift or hoist placed near the entrance to each wing. Convenient rooms have been set apart for the use of the attendants, who were in the first place entirely destitute of separate accommodation. The general substitution of cotton flock for the fibre of the cocoa nut, which was at first used in the preparation of the beds, has materially promoted the comfort of the Patients. The establishment of a night watch has been of great advantage in providing a most necessary attention to the helpless and infirm, in thereby preventing the air of the Wards becoming frequently contaminated, and by lessening the amount of wear and tear in bedding, &c.

The satisfaction afforded by the manner in which the ground in front of the Asylum has been laid out and planted is complete. The promenade thus obtained has been of most essential service, not merely by contributing to the general comfort and gratification of the Patients, but in numerous instances by directly and materially expediting the progress of recovery. A genial and cheerful aspect having been communicated to the place, it has thereby become much better adapted to the fulfilment of its purpose; and although the effects of some original errors of design may always continue to be felt, there can be no doubt that the right principle has been adopted in this respect. Whatever tends to excite agreeable emotions, and to soften the unavoidable severity of confinement is constantly doing good. For this reason it has been sought to diversify the modes of employment and the means of amusement as much as possible; although beyond the ordinary range of garden and field work, with an occasional hand or two in the smithy, at the carpenter's bench, and in the tailor's room, it is scarcely probable that much variety of occupation will be required on the male side of the Institution. Adapted as the principal kind of employment is, however, to improve the general health of the Patients, and to the consequent alleviation of their mental affliction, it is very desirable that the ground should be so laid out as to afford the most advantageous means for effecting the object chiefly contemplated in its cultivation. With this view it would seem advisable to turn the drainage to account in the way of fertilising the soil, so as to render the garden operations more numerous and interesting and probably also more profitable.

There are a few additional points appertaining to the general equipment of the institution to which it may here be not unadvisable to direct attention. The supply of milk and of beer, as well as of every other article of consumption which can conveniently be produced at home, might with advantage be made a part of the business of the Asylum. In like manner

the preparation of gas for lighting the establishment would be useful, and would be attended by material advantages, not merely on account of its superior convenience and safety as compared with the present mode of lighting, but would eventually be much more economical.

The most important consideration, however, after the Institution has been so far rendered capable of affording suitable accomodation and means of proper treatment to so much larger a number of Patients than it at present contains (159), would seem to be that which relates to the best use that can be made of the spare room thus afforded. If the number of inmates were materially increased, the rate of maintenance would necessarily be diminished; the burden on the parishes being thus sensibly lightened, the short-sighted pecuniary consideration which at present operates so perniciously in preventing Patients being admitted during the early stage of their malady, would to a certain extent cease; recoveries would be more numerous; the stock of incurable cases would in time be reduced; and the great object of counteracting the evil consequences which flow from the prevalence of insanity in the district would as far as possible be accomplished. At present it is much too common a practice to defer sending Patients to the Asylum until they have become utterly unmanageable elsewhere. The prospect of their eventual recovery is very seldom so much regarded as their immediate safe custody and the exemption of those about them from further trouble and responsibility; whilst through the vain hope of obviating the necessity for their removal to an Asylum, the effects of well-meant but unduly energetic medical treatment are sometimes unfortunately added to the serious and often irreparable mischief produced by delay.

Bearing in mind that Insanity is invariably associated with depression of the bodily energies, and that its insidious approaches are dangerous chiefly from being neglected or overlooked, it would seem very desirable to fall upon some general plan for guarding against its suspected outbreak, or at all events against the risk of relapse in the case of persons who have previously suffered from it; and although this may be a difficult thing to accomplish in some instances, there are no doubt many cases in which the administration of timely assistance by the Relieving Officer, along with the vigilant but gentle interposition of some intelligent neighbour might serve to avert the impending calamity, and spare much private misery as well as some public expence.

RICHARD OLIVER, M.D.

October 1st, 1849.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
IN RESPECT OF THE
ERECTION, FURNISHING, &c. OF THE
LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE
COUNTY OF SALOP, THE BOROUGH OF
WENLOCK,
AND THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY,
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT THEREOF IN 1841,
UNTIL THE OCTOBER SESSIONS, 1849.

RECEIPTS.

Sums received prior to the 1st of April, 1846, when the Union with the County of Montgomery took place, viz.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1841	From the County of Salop,						
to	Money raised by Loan,						
1843.	to be repaid out of the						
	County Rate by annual						
	Instalments of £1000						
	each	11425	0	0			
1841	From the County of Salop,						
to	by Assessments, being						
1444.	1½d. in the Pound, in-						
	cluding £91. 10s. raised						
	on the Borough of						
	Wenlock.....	5241	17	3¾			
		<hr/>					
		16666	17	3¾			
1844	From the Borough of						
to	Wenlock, being Money						
1846.	raised by Loans.....	1310	11	6			
1846.	From the County Rates						
	of Shropshire, Amount						
	paid and charged in the						
	Expenditure, for In-						
	terest on Loans subse-						
	quently to October Ses-						
	sions, 1845.....	222	10	0			
1841	From Rents of Land and						
to	Sale of Grass	124	15	0			
1844.							
1843.	From Parties inspecting						
	Plans of Building	4	4	0			
		<hr/>			18328	17	9¾

Sums received since the 1st of April, 1846, viz.

1847.	From the County of Salop,			
	being the proportion			
	paid by the County of			
	Montgomery to the			
	County of Salop, on Ac-			
	count of the Expenses			
	and Liabilities incurred			
	to the 1st of April, 1846	4394	10	0

PAYMENTS.

Sums paid prior to the 1st of April, 1846, when the Union with the County of Montgomery took place, viz.

1841	Purchase of Land and Ex-	£.	s.	d.
	to penses connected therewith	2029	18	7
1846.	Sinking for Water, Draining,			
	&c.	50	11	10
	Premium for Plans	66	9	6
	Messrs. Cooper, Builders,			
	Amount of Contract for the			
	Building as originally			
	designed for 100 Patients			
 £10310 0 0			
	Ditto extra Work ...640 0 0			
		10950	0	0
	Warming and Ventilating,			
	Expenses of	491	10	0
	Mr. John Cadman, for build-			
	ing Wall and other Work...	750	0	0
	Various Tradesmen's Bills,			
	for Fittings, Furniture, &c.			
	viz.			
	Bricklayer, Mason, &c.	287	1	10
	Brush-maker and Rope-maker.	18	15	1
	Chemist	32	5	10
	Clock-maker	6	0	0
	For Coir, &c.	75	16	1½
	China Dealer.....	10	19	9
	Cooper	16	5	9
	Cutler.....	18	9	1
	Ironmonger and Iron-founder.	174	11	2
	Joiner, Cabinet-maker, &c.....	433	14	6
	Mercer, &c.....	257	12	7
	Painter and Glazier	42	10	1
	For Planting, Draining, Level-			
	ling, &c.	73	11	2
	Plumber.....	127	19	5
	Pump-maker	160	7	9
	Smith and Bellhanger	438	11	11
	Timber Merchant	48	8	3
	Tin-plate Worker	29	12	3
		2252	12	6½
	Rates, &c. on Land, and Re-			
	demption of Land-Tax.....	25	1	8

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1847	From the County of Salop,						
to	further on Account of						
1849.	its Proportion of Ex-						
	penses and Liabilities						
	incurred since 1st April,						
	1846, with reference to						
	to Statement rendered .	5077	0	0			
1847.	From the Borough of						
	Wenlock, being the pro-						
	portion paid by the						
	County of Montgomery,						
	to the Borough of Wen-						
	lock, on Account of the						
	Expenses & Liabilities						
	incurred to the 1st of						
	April, 1846.....	423	7	0			
1847	From the Borough of						
to	Wenlock, further, (leav-						
1849.	ing £1. 13s. 11d. still						
	due therefrom) on Ac-						
	count of its Proportion						
	of Expenses and Liabili-						
	ties incurred since the						
	1st of April, 1846, with						
	reference to Statement						
	rendered.....	899	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
1847	From the County of Mont-						
to	gomery, its proportion						
1849.	of the Expenses and						
	Liabilities incurred						
	since the 1st of April,						
	1846, with reference to						
	Statement rendered ...	3796	6	6			
1846.	From the County of Salop,						
	Arrears of Assessments.	6	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		<hr/>			14596	15	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Insurance on the Buildings, from Lady-Day 1845, to Lady-Day, 1847.....	10	12	6			
Architects for Plans & Super- intending Erection	500	0	0			
Clerk of the Works for Super- intendence	274	2	5			
	<hr/>					
	774	2	5			
Superintendent, Dr. Oliver, Salary to 18th March, 1845, when Establishment opened	22	18	4			
Clerk to the Visitors, One Quarter's Salary, previously to opening of Establishment	12	10	0			
The Treasurer of the Buildings Fund	50	0	0			
	<hr/>					
	85	8	4			
Clerk of the Peace	24	1	7			
Interest of Money & Expenses on Loans	833	13	7			
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	89	7	6			
Postages, Receipt Stamps, and other Contingencies	39	15	3			
	<hr/>					
	129	2	9			
	<hr/>			18473	5	3½

Sums paid since the 1st of April, 1846, viz.

1846	Messrs. Cooper, Builders,			
to	Balance of their Account...	74	16	4
1849	Messrs. Groves, Builders, on			
	Account of their Contract for			
	the New Building	7350	0	0
	Ditto for extra Work at Ditto	972	4	0
	Mr. John Cadman, Mason, for			
	building Walls, with various			
	other Works, Alterations, &c.	2505	5	7
	For Bricks and Tiles.....	21	1	6
	Timber Merchant	24	17	11
	Fittings and Furniture.....	981	14	8
	Ironfounder, Ironmonger,			
	Plumber, and Smith.....	1379	15	5

	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Amount brought forward.....				32925	13	5½

Balance due to the Treasurer at October Sessions, 1849.....	496	16	0
Due to Tradesmen	115	7	2
	<hr/>		
	£33537	16	7½
	<hr/>		

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Painter and Glazier	112	17	5			
Planting & preparing Ground and Approaches, Courts, Roads, &c. &c.	473	10	7			
Well Sinkers	57	15	3			
Mr. Haycock, Surveyor, for Plans, per Centage on Works, and various other Business	637	14	5			
Mr. James Pickard, Clerk of the Works.....	41	5	0			
Insurance on the Buildings from Lady-Day, 1847, to Lady-Day, 1850.....	21	16	6			
Carriage of Goods	1	1	6			
Clerk of the Peace, &c. for Legal Business.....	77	13	7			
Interest on Advances made by the Treasurer.....	120	10	9			
The Clerk of the Visitors for Extra Work connected with the Buildings and the Ac- counts thereof.....	10	0	0			
Mr. Thomas Brocas, Purchase Money for Road.....	70	0	0			
Mr. Timotheus Burd, his Charges as to Ditto	4	4	0			
Mr. John Watton, for Adver- tising	0	19	9			
Treasurer—Proportion of One Year's Salary	10	0	0			
Tradesmen's bills unpaid	115	7	2			
	<hr/>			15064	11	4
				<hr/>		
				33537	16	7½

NOTE.—The Sums included in the foregoing Statement of Receipts, may be classed as follows—

	£.	s.	d.
From the County of Salop, Monies received by Loan	11425	0	0
From Ditto, by Orders of Sessions respectively made at April 1841, June 1842, October 1843, and June 1844, being four Assessments then severally directed, the three first at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the last at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the Pound	5156	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
From the Borough of Wenlock, Monies raised by Loan	1310	11	6
From Ditto by Assessment	91	10	0
From the County of Salop and Borough of Wen- lock, the proportions paid to them by the County of Montgomery, for Expenses and Liabilities incurred to 1st April, 1846	4817	17	0
From the County of Salop, further the Amount of Call directed to be made at June Sessions, 1847	2650	19	4
From the Borough of Wenlock, ditto ditto.....	649	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
From the County of Montgomery, ditto ditto ...	2823	11	2
From the County of Salop, the Amount of Call directed to be made at January Sessions, 1849...	2426	0	8
From the Borough of Wenlock, ditto ditto (leaving £1. 13s. 11d. still due therefrom).....	250	0	0
From the County of Montgomery, ditto ditto	972	15	4
Interest on Loans repaid from the County Rates of Salop, for Rent of Lands, Sale of Grass, and Inspection of Plans	351	9	0
	<hr/>		
	£32925	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance	612	3	2
	<hr/>		
	£33537	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

AN ACCOUNT
OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED OR PAID
BY THE TREASURER,
OR OTHERWISE, ON ACCOUNT
OF THE
SALOP, MONTGOMERY, AND WENLOCK
LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING, DECEMBER 31ST, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Cash per Unions and Parishes contributing to the Asylum, for the Maintenance, &c of Patients	3321	1	7			
Ditto Salop County Treasurer for Patients chargeable to the County	120	18	0			
				3441	19	7
Carried forward...				3441	19	7

PAYMENTS.

BY SALARIES AND WAGES.

BY SALARIES AND WAGES.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Medical Officer and Matron (less main- tenance of family)	248	7	6				
Clerk	50	0	0				
Chaplain	40	0	0				
Treasurer (proportion of)	20	0	0				
Chief Attendant	35	0	0				
Engineer	23	4	6				
Five Attendants	127	5	0				
Five Nurses at £10. 10s. and Assistants..	57	18	2				
Cook and Laundress, at £13 each.....	26	0	0				
Kitchen Maid	6	0	0				
Gate Keeper	6	10	0				
Washer Women	13	10	0				
Semstresses, making clothes and bedding	19	9	11				
					673	5	1
PROVISIONS, FIRING, &c.							
Bread, Flour, and Oatmeal	507	9	1				
Butcher's Meat	415	18	11				
Butter, Cheese, and Bacon.....	192	9	11				
Grocery, Soap, and Candles	243	12	9				
Beer and Ale	260	1	11				
Potatoes and other Vegetables	99	3	7				
Milk and Fresh Butter	47	11	1				
American Beans and Pea Flour.....	22	2	0				
Coals, Coke, and Cordwood	228	3	7				
Oil and Camphine	30	7	2				
					2047	0	0
Carried forward...					2720	5	1

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Amount brought forward				3441	19	7
Balance due to Treasurer, December 31st, 1848.				43	10	
				3485	10	

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Amount brought forward				2720	5	1
CLOTHING AND BEDDING.						
Draper.....	202	15	9			
Shoemaker and Leather	56	8	1			
Hats and Caps.....	16	7	11			
Tailors' Work	6	9	6			
MISCELLANEOUS.						
				282	1	3
Drugs	45	2	0			
Funerals	18	8	0			
Carpenter's Work	12	16	5			
Glazing and Painting.....	37	14	5			
Ironmongery.....	76	6	4			
Books, Printing, &c.	47	18	1			
Tin Goods.....	18	4	5			
Mats, Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, &c....	27	9	1			
Earthenware	8	7	2			
Timber Merchant for Boards, &c,	27	16	4			
Rates and Taxes.....	7	8	9			
Cartage, &c.....	5	13	11			
Cooper	4	7	8			
Thermometers	1	6	0			
Straw, Meal, &c. for Pigs.....	12	9	11			
Retaking Escaped Patients	6	5	10			
Labourers in Garden, &c.	6	6	0			
Sundry payments by the Matron for the Year	32	6	0			
Ditto Ditto Clerk.....	12	2	1			
				408	8	5
				3410	14	9
Balance due to Treasurer, January 1st, 1848				74	15	3
				3485	10	0

THOMAS EVEREST, Clerk of the Asylum.

